

XXXIV.—*Notes on Fossorial Hymenoptera*.—XL. *On new Species in the British Museum*. By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Superfamily **VESPOIDEA**.

Family **Scoliidæ**.

Subfamily *ELIDINÆ*.

*Myzine albohirta*, sp. n.

♂. Pallide flavus; fronte, mesonoto antice lateribusque, mesopleuris postice sternoque nigris; flagello, segmentis abdominalibus dimidio basali, aculeoque pallide rufo-testaceis; alis hyalinis, venis testaceis, stigmatibus flavo.

Long. 12 mm.

♂. Clypeus short and broad, three times as broad as its greatest length, broadly rounded apically. Antennæ short and stout, about equal in length to the thorax and median segment combined, of even thickness throughout; supra-antennal tubercles large and flattened. The whole insect clothed with white hairs, which are longest on the pleuræ. Head broad and transverse; eyes converging towards the clypeus, their inner margin only slightly sinuate. Pronotum twice as broad as long, the anterior margin straight, the hind margin only feebly arcuate. The black portion of the mesonotum closely punctured, the yellow median portion much more sparsely and indistinctly punctured. Scutellum large, more than half as long as the mesonotum, broadly subtruncate at the apex, moderately convex; median segment short. First tergite short, obliquely sloped anteriorly to the very short petiole. Abdomen elongate, only slightly narrowed at the extremities, the segments not constricted, each segment pale testaceous red on the basal half. Seventh tergite deeply triangularly incised at the apex, rather broadly rounded and blunt at the apex on each side of the incision. Sternites 3–7 with a raised transverse space at the base, which is bounded apically by a curved carina, which is produced into a point near the middle of each sternite, the basal portion of the raised space is coarsely longitudinally striated; seventh sternite produced and rounded at the apex. Seventh tergite longitudinally striated at the extreme base. Radial cell short and broad, first abscissa of the radius equal to the second, third about as long as the first and second combined, fourth almost equal to the third; cubital and discoidal nervures extending

to the margin of the wing; second recurrent nervure received close to the middle of the third cubital cell.

*Hab.* Siqâra, western desert, 10 miles south of Cairo; July 30, 1915 (Egyptian Department of Agriculture).

Very distinct owing to the very short stout antennæ and the sculpture of the sternites.

### Family Psammocharidæ.

#### *Deutragenia kandiensis*, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; femoribus anticis, tibiis anticis, seapoque apice subtus ferrugineis; mandibulis dimidio apicali brunneis; alis hyalinis, venis fuscis, macula parva fusca circa nervulum, maculaque magna cellulam radialem apice excepto, cellulas cubitales secundum tertiumque, celluleque discoidalis secundi majorem partem occupante fusca.

Long. 11 mm.

♀. Mandibles tridentate at the apex, the outer tooth the longest; clypeus convex, broadly truncate at the apex, finely and closely punctured; antennæ inserted a little above the base of the clypeus. Front and vertex finely and very closely punctured; posterior ocelli as far from each other as from the eyes. Antennæ a little shorter than the head, thorax, and median segment combined; second joint of the flagellum half as long again as the third. Maxillæ at the base furnished with a brush of very long hairs. Thorax and median segment finely and closely punctured; pronotum very widely arched posteriorly; scutellum convex, much broader than long; median segment rounded, with a shallow longitudinal groove from the base which is not continued on the apical slope, the segment very sparsely clothed with long whitish hairs. Abdomen shining, sparsely and minutely punctured; the transverse groove on the second sternite well developed; hind tibiæ without spines. Second abscissa of the radius nearly twice as long as the third; the second cubital cell on the cubitus scarcely longer than the third; cubitus extending to the margin of the wing. Nervulus distinctly postfureal; cubitus of the hind wing originating beyond the transverse median nervure.

*Hab.* Kandy, Ceylon, September 1918 (*O. S. Wickwar*): 3 ♀ ♀.

Allied to *D. marpesia*, Bingham, from the Malay Peninsula, but in that species the coxæ, trochanters, and femora of the intermediate and hind legs are red; the median segment granulate, with but a groove from the base and less strongly

rounded; and the basal fuscous fascia of the fore wing is continued along the basal nervure to the costa. The median segment in *marpesia* is without long hairs.

Superfamily **SPHECOIDEA**.

Subfamily *PEMPHREDONINÆ*.

*Pseculus nigrolineatus*, Cam.

*Mellinus nigrolineatus*, Cam. Journ. Str. Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. xlviii. p. 22 (1907).

*Mellinus nigromaculatus*, Cam. *l. c.* p. 23.

These seem to me to be merely slight colour-varieties of the same species. A variety in which the yellow markings on the mesonotum are narrower than in the typical form occurs in Ceylon.

*Hab.* Borneo, Kuching (typical); Ceylon, Kandy (*O. S. Wickwar*).

Allied to *P. pulcherrimus*, Bingham, but is a larger and more robust species, and has the basal area of the median segment much more strongly striated.

Subfamily *SPHECINÆ*.

*Sceliphron (Chalybion) sommereni*, sp. n.

♀. Viridi-cyanea; mandibulis basi, scapo, flagello articulis 5 basalibus, tegulis, pedibusque, coxis exceptis, rufo-ferrugineis; alis hyalinis, apice late infumatis, venis ferrugineis; capite thoraeque albo-pilosis.

Long. 17-20 mm.

♀. Clypeus with a row of five small teeth on the apical margin, slightly convex; second and third joints of the flagellum subequal. Mesonotum rather closely punctured, more closely than in *chalybeum*, Sm., and less deeply grooved in the middle than in that species. Otherwise similar to *chalybeum*, Sm.

*Hab.* Kabete, near Nairobi, E. Africa (*Dr. van Sommeren*); 3 ♀ ♀.

Possibly an extreme local variety of *S. chalybeum*, but the very great colour-differences, especially of the legs and wings, and the distinctly closer puncturation of the mesonotum, seem sufficient to merit specific rank. The colour of the basal antennal joints in *chalybeum* appears to be subject to considerable variation.

## Subfamily PHILANTHINÆ.

*Cerceris expulsa*, sp. n.

♀. Nigra, abdomine rufo-ferrugineo; mandibulis basi, earina interantennali, macula parva utrinque pone oculos, tegulis macula parva, postscutello linea transversa utrinque, tergito primo fascia apicali, tibiisque extus flavis; alis fuscis; flagello brunneo-ferrugineo; clypeo apice bidentato; segmento mediano area basali basi oblique, apice transverse, striata; sternito secundo area basali elevata nulla; area pygidiali nigra, elongata, apice angustissime rotundata.

♂. Feminae similis; clypeo fascia longitudinali flava; tegulis immaculatis; postscutello omnino nigro; clypeo apice leviter emarginato; segmento mediano area basali oblique striata; sternito sexto angulis apicalibus spina longa armato; area pygidiali apice truncata.

Long., ♀ 13, ♂ 11-13 mm.

♀. Clypeus broad, rather sparsely punctured, produced just before the apex into two small tuberculate teeth, the space below the teeth forming a small deflexed triangle; a deep fovea at the inner angle of the lateral lobes of the clypeus. Face broad, the eyes strongly divergent towards the clypeus; antennæ inserted more than half as far again from the anterior ocellus as from the base of the clypeus. Head broader than the thorax, closely but not very deeply punctured; posterior ocelli much further from the eyes than from each other. Head, thorax, and median segment clothed with silver pubescence, which is most noticeable on the clypeus, face, and pleuræ; the thorax and median segment rather coarsely punctured. Abdomen sparsely and finely punctured; first tergite much broader than long; pygidial area long and narrow, gradually narrowed from the base and very narrowly rounded at the apex.

♂. Clypeus subcarinate longitudinally in the middle from the apex to the middle; the apex very shallowly and rather widely emarginate, the angles of the emargination slightly produced. Eyes distinctly divergent towards the clypeus, but not as strongly as in the female; first tergite much broader than long; sixth sternite with a long spine on each side at the apical angles; pygidial area parallel-sided, much longer than broad, truncate at the apex, rugose.

*Hab.* Calcutta district (*Rothney*), ex coll. Cameron; 1 ♀, 12 ♂♂.

This was identified by Cameron as *C. vigilans*, Sm., to which it bears a strong superficial resemblance; but the

structure is utterly different in many points, especially the form and colour of the clypeus in both sexes, the sculpture of the basal area of the median segment, the form of the pygidial area in the female and the presence of spines on the sixth sternite of the male.

### Subfamily *STIZINÆ*.

#### *Stizus anchorites*, sp. n.

♂. Niger; labro, scapo subtus, fronte sub antennis, tergitoque tertio fascia basali interrupta flavis; clypeo apice, mandibulis, apice excepto, antennis, intra medium et apicem fuscis, orbitis externis, pronoto margine postico, mesonoto lateribus anguste, tegulis, scutello, postscutello, segmento mediano fascia obliqua utrinque, tergitoque primo basi obscure ferrugineis; genubus, tibiis tarsisquo testaceis, posticis supra infuscatis; alis fusco-hyalinis, apice late hyalinis.

Long. 16 mm.

♂. Eyes slightly convergent towards the clypeus. Apical joint of the flagellum scarcely as long as the penultimate, very feebly curved. Clypeus broadly and very shallowly emarginate at the apex, feebly convex, closely microscopically punctured. Thorax and median segment very closely and not very finely punctured. Abdomen closely punctured, finely on the basal, more strongly on the apical segments; seventh tergite broad, rounded at the apex, the sides distinctly sinuate. First transverse cubital nervure slightly curved near the cubitus. The hyaline margin of the wing reaches beyond the third transverse cubital nervure and beyond the second recurrent nervure.

*Hab.* Maasara, eastern desert, 10 miles south of Cairo, September 19, 1913 (Egyptian Department of Agriculture); 1 ♂.

This belongs to the group of *S. fasciatus*, Fabr., but the colouring is very different and the seventh tergite more distinctly sinuate at the sides. The description of *S. pictus*, Dahlb., taken from a female, somewhat resembles this species, but the three apical abdominal segments are said to be flavo-testaceous. *S. pictus* seems to be unknown to recent authors; it is also an Egyptian species. The tergites of the present species are in certain lights tinted with fusco-castaneous.

#### *Stizus storeyi*, sp. n.

♂. Niger; flagello subtus, articulo secundo basi, articuloque apicali, orbitis externis, pronoto, mesonoto lateribus anguste, tegulis,

scutello postscutelloque ferrugineis; clypeo, fronte, scapo subtus, tergitis 3-6, apice anguste fascis, sternitisque quarto quintoque flavis; tibiis tarsisque anticis, tibiisque intermediis subtus flavo-testaceis; alis infuscatis, apice late hyalinis.

Long. 18 mm.

♂. Eyes slightly convergent towards the clypeus. Apical joint of the flagellum no longer than the penultimate, not much curved. Clypeus subemarginate at the apex, minutely and closely punctured. Mesonotum and scutellum very closely punctured-rugulose and clothed with very short cinereous hairs. Abdomen closely and finely punctured; seventh tergite rounded at the apex, feebly sinuate on the sides. First transverse cubital nervure slightly curved near the cubitus. The hyaline margin of the wing reaches to the apex of the radial cell, enters the third cubital cell, and almost reaches the first recurrent nervure.

*Hab.* Saqâra, 10 miles south of Cairo, June 8, 1917 (Egyptian Department of Agriculture); 1 ♂.

This seems to belong to the group of *S. fasciatus*, Fabr., but the clypeus and front are distinctly narrower than in that species; the structure of the flagellum is almost the same, also the neuriation. The colouring, however, is extremely distinct.

#### *Stizus spinulosus*, Rad.

*Stizus spinulosus*, Rad. Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. xii. p. 186 (1876). ♀.

*Hab.* Solloum, on western coastal frontier of Egypt, May 22, 1917 (Egyptian Department of Agriculture); 1 ♂.

#### *Stizus citrinus*, Klug.

*Larra citrina*, Klug, Symbolæ physicæ, tab. xlvi. fig. 4 (1845). ♀.

*Hab.* Kharga Oasis, September 28, 1914 (Egyptian Department of Agriculture); 1 ♂.

As noticed by Handlirsch, this species belongs to the group of *S. tridentatus*.

### Subfamily CRABRONINÆ

#### *Crubro wickwari*, sp. n.

♀. Chalybea; mandibulis, apice excepto, scapo, pronoto linea utrinque, callis humeralibus, scutello macula parva angulis basalibus, tergitis 2-5 linea transversa utrinque, tibiis extus linea, femoribus anticis subtus linea basali, intermediis macula